physical achievements and funds released to the State of Maharashtra are given in the Statement. (*See* below) In accordance with the provisions of the programme, generally, 50% of the Central Financial Assistance is released along with the allocation of the physical targets and balance is released on receipt of satisfactory progress report, utilization certificate and audited statement of accounts. Accounts upto the year 2006-07 have been settled provisionally. The final accounts would be settled after the receipt of required documents including audited statement of accounts from the office of the Accountant General, Maharashtra.

Statement

Number of family type biogas plants set up and funds released during 2002-03 *to* 2008-09 *(upto November,* 2008*) to State Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)*

Sl. No.	Year	Physical achievement (Number of plants)	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
1.	2002-03	10020	2.80
2.	2003-04	8288	1.24
3.	2004-05	8776	2.66
4.	2005-06	7549	2.64
5.	2006-07	12660	2.73
6.	2007-08	15066	4.79
7.	2008-09	4956*	10.03*
		Total	26.89

*Up to November 2008.

Electricity requirement by 2020

2260. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the total requirement of electricity for the country by 2020 and the strategies to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): According to the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the forecast for the year 2016-17 and 2021-22 are as under:—

Year	2016-17	2021-22
Electrical Requirement (Utility only) in MKWh	1392066	1914508
Annual Peak Load (Utility only) in MW	218209	298253

Considering the projected growth the country's electrical energy requirement and peak demand for the year 2019-2020 work out to about 1685000 MKWh and 263000 MW respectively.

Strategies to meet the requirement

1. The strategies adopted to meet the requirement are as follows:—

   i. An enhanced capacity addition programme through successive Five Year Plans. During the 11th Five Year Plan a capacity addition target of 78700 MW has been set from conventional energy sources. According to the assessment of the Central Electricity Authority the capacity addition for the 12th (2012-2017) and the 13th (2017-2022) Plan would have to be in the range of 90,000 — 95,000 MW and 100,000 — 105,000 MW respectively. A target of 15000 MW from new and renewable sources has been set for the 11th Plan and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has a perspective of further addition of 30,000 MW in the 12th and 13th Plan periods. More nuclear reactors are also planned so as to achieve 20,000 MWe nuclear power generations by 2020.

   ii. Development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of a capacity 4,000 MW each under international competitive bidding.

   iii. Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during Eleventh Plan. This could also save expenditure on Transmission and Distribution systems as well as associated losses to some extent.

   iv. Development of about 10,000 MW capacity through merchant power plant initiative.

   v. Launch of 50000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country. Preliminary feasibility reports for 162 projects having a total of 48000 MW were prepared. 77 projects with a total capacity of about 37000 MW which had an expected first year tariff less than Rs. 2.50 per unit were selected for execution. The allocation of these projects for execution rests with the host State Government.

   vi. Development of extensive network of transmission system commensurate with the capacity addition programme. Addition of new inter-regional capacities through development of National Grid.

   vii. Energy conservation and energy efficiency through Demand Side Management (DSM) and end user initiatives.

   viii. Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

   ix. Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

   x. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to ensure availability of funds so that viable projects are not hampered.